

Woodsia nikkoensis H.Ogura & Nakaike, a New Fern Species from Nikko, Central Japan

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A new species of Woodsiaceae, *Woodsia nikkoensis* is described based on a specimen collected in Nikko, Tochigi Pref., central Japan. This new species belongs to *Woodsia* Sect. *Eriosorus* Ching, which is characterized by a continuous stipe. This section is also a new record for Japan.

Key words: Japan, new species, *Woodsia*.

During the course of identifying of the herbarium specimens for a revisionary work, the “Flora of Tochigi”, we came across an interesting unidentified specimen of the genus *Woodsia*, collected on Mt. Nyoho-san, Nikko, which could not be identified with any specimens from Japan.

A critical examination of both the specimen and literature from neighboring countries, i.e., Korea (Lee 1996), Taiwan (Shieh et al. 1994), China (Wu 1999), India (Dixit 1984), Nepal (Thapa 2002), and North America (Brown 1964, Windham 1993), proved that the unidentified specimen is unnamed. We therefore describe this new species as *Woodsia nikkoensis* in this paper.

***Woodsia nikkoensis* H.Ogura & Nakaike,
sp. nov.** [Figs. 1, 2]

Rhizoma oblique ascendens vel breviter erectum, crassum, reliquiis stipitum dense obtectum. Stipes erectus, caespitosus, 1.5–2.5 cm longis, pallide virescens, teres, inarticulatus, basi ca. 0.3 mm in diametro, paleis versus basin densius oblongo-

lanceolatis ca. 2.5 mm latis apice longe acuminatis basi subcordato-truncatis margine integris vel parce dentatis membranaceis vestitus, stramineus. Rhachis rare glanduloso-pilosa. Lamina lanceolata, glabrata, 2–4.5 cm longa, 6–10 mm lata, apice obtusis basi attenuata, pinnata. Pinnae praeter pinna suprema ca. 2-jugis liberae ca. 7-jugis saepius oppositae, pinnis superioribus ovatis, apice obtusis basi latissimis cuneatis subsessilibus pinnis inferioribus a se ca. 1 cm remotis flabellatis lobis apice obtusis margine integro. Sori prope utrinque marginibus loborum pinnarum 1–3 laxiuscule dispositi, terminales; indusium orbiculare marginem pilis sat longis flexibilibus instructum. Sporae pelliculosae, exaratae, brunneae, 45–50 × 40–45 µm longae.

Holotype: Japan. Mt. Nyoho-san, alt. 1500–2000 m (T. Nakaike & H. Ogura, TOCH 137180, deposited in Tochigi Prefectural Museum; isotypes will be sent to K, BM, and TI).

The new species, although similar to

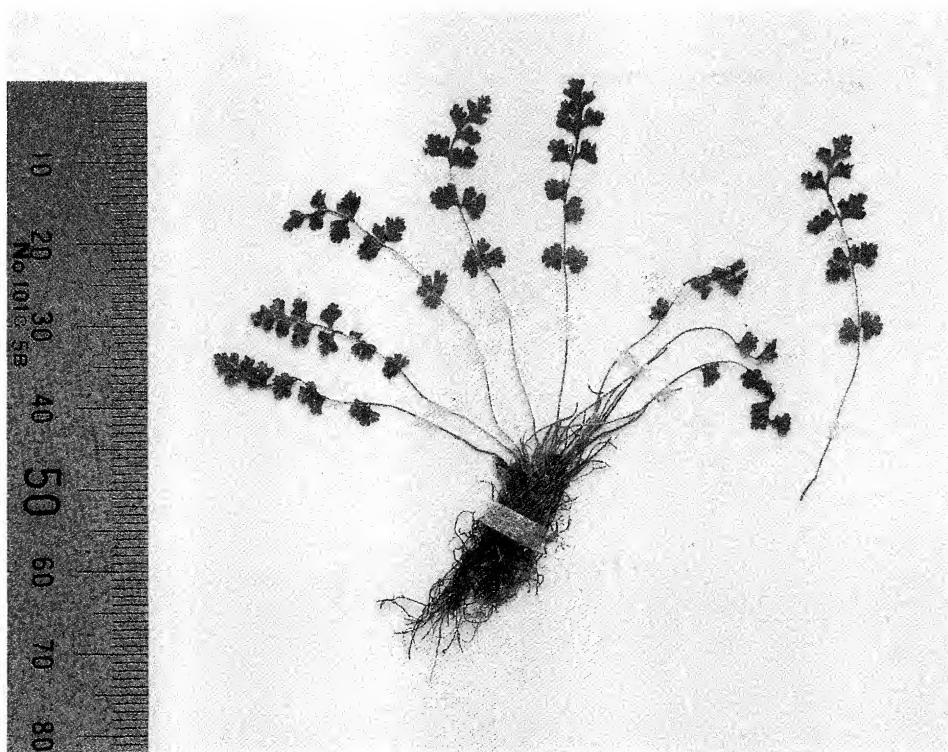


Fig. 1. Holotype of *Woodsia nikkoensis* H. Ogura & Nakaike.

Woodsia glabella in general habit, can be easily distinguished by its continuous stipe and obtuse lamina apex. Also, this new species is similar to members of sect. *Eriosorus* (cf. Ching 1932, Tagawa 1937) of China and the Himalayas and to *Woodsia oregona* from North America, which are characterized by a continuous stipe, but the lamina and rachis are completely glabrous except for rare glands.

This new species belongs to sect. *Eriosorus* (cf. Ching 1932, Tagawa 1937) distributed from China to the Himalayas, and is the first report in this section in Japan.

Woodsia nikkoensis grows on wet rocks of the subalpine zone in mixed forests of conifers and deciduous broad-leaved trees, including *Tsuga diversifolia*, *Betula ermanii* and *B. globispica*. Near by also occur, *Asplenium capilipes*, *Athyrium nikkoense*,

Dryopteris chinensis, *D. expansa*, and *Huperzia miyoshiana*.

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Fig. 2. Habit of *Woodsia nikkoensis* H. Ogura & Nakaike.

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小倉洋志^a, 中池敏之^b: 日光産イワデンダ属の1新種、ニッコウデンダ

栃木県植物誌準備の一環として、日光市女峰山中腹で採集したシダ植物の同定作業中に、これまで、日本では知られていないイワデンダ属一種を発見した。このシダは *Woodsia* sect. *Eriosorus* Ching の一員であり、この節に属するシダとしては、日本では初めての記録である。そこで、韓国 (Lee 1996), 台湾 (Shieh et al.), 中国 (Wu 1999), インド (Dixit 1984), ネパール (Tapa 2002), 北米 (Brown 1964, Windham 1993) などの植物誌やモノグラフを調べたが一致する種類はなかった。

ここに、*Woodsia nikkoensis* の学名を与えて、記

載、発表した。この新種は、日本産イワデンダ属の7種の中では、一見、トガクシデンダに似ているが、それらからは、葉柄に関節を持たないこと、羽片の切れ込みが浅裂から中裂であること、葉身の先端が鈍形であることなどから区別ができる。また、中国に分布する sect. *Eriosorus* の6種と、同じく葉柄には関節なく、外形がやや似ている北米産の *Woodsia oregona* からは、本種の葉身がまったく無毛で鱗片を持たないことで区別することができる。

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